



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
W. H. K. L. L.
Chief and Editor

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh East winds; fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1008.3 mbs.
29.71 in. Temperature, 81 deg. F. — point, 72 deg. F. Rel-
ative humidity, 75. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 7 knots.
High water: 7 ft. 2 in. at 12.04 p.m. Low water: 3 ft.
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VOL. V NO. 131

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1950.

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FRENCH DISMAY OVER QUARREL WITH BRITAIN

Paris, June 4.—The French government, dismayed at the angry quarrel with Britain into which it was precipitated last week over the Schuman Plan, today prepared to make a major effort to restore friendly relations between London and Paris.

Word went out from the Prime Minister, Georges Bidault, and the Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, to all responsible government officials to avoid rigorously any further polemics or backbiting over Britain's refusal to join France and five Western neighbours in a daring plan to pool Western Europe's heavy industry resources.

French newspaper editors were discreetly requested to avoid anything in the nature of an anti-British campaign in their editorial columns. The Quai d'Orsay decided to make no reply to the British Foreign Office communiqué of Saturday, suggesting a conference of Western European Foreign Ministers on the coal and steel pooling programme before the opening of the six-power talks here a fortnight hence.

Once the French government finally decided to brush aside British objections and go ahead with only its continental neighbours, it ordered an end to any further controversy. One highly-placed French official said, "Britain is our friend and ally. We regret deeply the decision to remain silent before the pool plan for the moment. But the decision has now been taken. We shall leave the door open to her to join later. In fact, we hope and believe she will join later. In the meantime, as far as France is concerned, the argument is ended and our main concern, aside from getting the pool plan working as soon as possible, is to resume close, friendly relations with the British."

STRONG DOUBT
Whether, in fact, Britain could remain outside the pool if it actually went into operation was strongly doubted here. Britain is Western Europe's largest producer of coal and steel. In 1949, her coal production totalled 226.8 million metric tons out of a total of 425.3 million for the whole of Western Europe and her steel output was 16.2 million metric tons out of a total of 42.3 million.

However, French economists were confident that if other Western European nations could increase heavy industry output, rationalise production methods, cut production costs and share export markets among themselves under a supranational organisation, Britain would be forced, if only in self-defence, sooner or later to make a deal with them.—United Press.

Calcutta Bombs
Calcutta, June 4.—Two people were held for questioning when, following a search of the city and its environs, six bombs were recovered by the city police today.—Reuters.

EDITORIAL
Moves In The Middle East
FRICTION in the Arab League over the consolidation of the area known as Arab Palestine with the rest of Jordan runs parallel to Arab refusal to negotiate a friendly settlement with Israel. Led by Egypt, the Arabs refuse to accept realistically the plain facts, although it has been demonstrated that they are incapable of altering them. It is doubly disturbing because the cold war is extending rapidly to include the Middle East, with signs of increasing Russian diplomatic activity, and because stability in that zone is vital to Western defensive strategy. The situation daily becomes a greater headache. Behind the scenes, there are joint Anglo-American efforts to establish peace and promote better understanding, but the basic dilemma is Arab intransigence, their inability to recognise Israel as a potential good neighbour. Britain's speedy gesture of approval of King Abdullah's annexation of Arab Palestine and her simultaneous decision to place her diplomatic relations with the Israelis on a completely normal basis should have been helpful, but the effect has been entirely the reverse, every move to placate the Arabs being viewed with suspicion. From the outside, there can be no conflicting views regarding the prospect of good sense prevailing as the result of Abdullah's inclusion of Arab Palestine within his domain. The step towards unification does little more than formalise Abdullah's control over the west-Jordan region which he has actually been administering ever since the end of hostilities with Israel. Neither the other Arab states, Israel nor the United Nations were too happy about Jordan's unilateral action, but none would be wise to

Just Like Hitler's Day In Berlin



A remarkable picture taken at the opening of the Whitsun rally in the Soviet sector of Berlin, with thousands paraded to hear a speech by Herr Wilhelm Pieck, who made the usual attacks on "Western Capitalist warmongers." Some of the boys were more interested in the cameraman. (London Express Service).

Japanese Election Swing Towards Liberals

Tokyo, June 5.—Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party led today in the first returns from Sunday's parliamentary election and it was indicated that a government victory would mean an early outlawing of the Japanese Communist Party.

Attorney General Shunkichi Ueda denied press reports quoting him as saying that the government has already adopted a policy of outlawing the Communists.

Ueda told the United Press that legislation would be necessary if the government decided to outlaw the Communists. He said, "I can't say if or when this will be done. The Communists have merely been warned. If the Communists calm down I don't believe that the step of outlawing them will be taken."

The poll's had hardly closed on Sunday night when the Premier issued a formal statement announcing that he intended to crack down on Communist violence. He said he would deal promptly and sternly with any Communist disturbances and added, "We might

Sharp Action In Cambodia

Saigon, June 4.—Viet-minh (Communist-led insurgent) forces suffered heavy casualties from artillery and air action in an operation in the Glong Zone, near the Cambodian frontier, between May 26 and 30, according to a French Army communiqué here.

Training camps and arsenals were destroyed, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured, the communiqué added.

Within the past 48 hours, Viet-minh terrorists have thrown 11 grenades into cafes and restaurants, causing two deaths.—Reuters.

Cyprus Dispute 'Treason'

London, June 4.—The Free Greek Radio tonight denounced as "treason" what it called "the proposal of General Plastiras to Britain that Greece should nominate a Governor of Cyprus" and foretold that it would be opposed by the population of both Greece and of Cyprus.

"The plebiscite in Cyprus has shown the will of the people to join Greece and it is now up to the United Nations to decide and to no one else."—Reuters.

LIBERALS LEAD

The Mainichi election return at 3 a.m. today showed the Liberal Party was leading. The Communists have not yet had any candidate assured of victory.

Some 70 percent of Japan's 44,500,000 eligible voters peacefully went to the polls in drizzling rain to ballot for candidates for 132 seats.

Occupation officials were closely watching the election outcome. A victory for the Liberal Party will be generally interpreted as public support of the Occupation policies with which Yoshida's government is closely linked. Victory for either Socialists or Communists would be considered public disapproval of the Occupation.—United Press.

Protest Strike Down Under

Melbourne, June 4.—No trains were running in the State of Victoria today as a protest against the Australian Government's Bill to dissolve the Communist Party.

More than 100,000 workers were directly affected and thousands of others were forced to find other ways of getting to work. But trams and buses were running normally.

The tramwaymen's decision not to join the strike was reached by a 90 percent vote at a stormy meeting yesterday. Other unions whose members have been instructed to stop work include painters, builders, labourers, building workers, the industrial union, meat industry employees and ship painters and dockers.—Reuters.

Anti-Leopold Socialist Party Gains In Belgian Elections

Brussels, June 4.—Calm marked Belgium's third postwar general elections today.

The elections are intended as a new effort to decide the future of King Leopold, who has been an exile since the war ended. King Leopold's proposed return to the throne has split the nation and left it virtually without a Government for the last three months.

In March, a referendum on the King's return showed 57 percent of the nation in favour of Leopold's resuming the throne, but the parties could not agree on a Government.

Very first, purely local, returns gave promise of a tight race for power between the Social Christians (Catholics), the country's strongest party and favouring King Leopold's return, and the Socialists, who are advocating the exiled King's abdication in favour of his son, 10-year-old Prince Baudouin.

As official of the Ministry of the Interior, directing the electoral machinery, said: "First counts from different parts of the country show gains by the Socialists and Catholics, with the Socialists markedly in advance. The Liberals show heavy losses and the Communists a drop back in the earliest returns."

SOCIALIST GAINS
Returns representing two-fifths of the Verviers district of Liege Province gave the Socialists 12,329 votes (44 percent of the local poll), Catholics 10,294 (37 percent), Liberals 4,717 (17 percent), Communists 411 (two percent).

For the whole Verviers District in the last General Elections in June, 1949, the Catholics obtained 49 percent and the Socialists 25 percent.

As election semi-official figures piled up, the Ministry of Interior officials confirmed that the votes lost by the Communists went to the Socialists, whereas the Liberal losses profited the Catholics.

Both the Socialists and Catholics were forging ahead two hours after the count had started.

Although early returns showed bigger proportionate gains of votes by the Socialists, the Catholics—who had 43 percent of the total votes in last year's election—were still getting substantially the highest aggregate vote.—Reuters.

GUARDS FOR LEOPOLD

Geneva, June 4.—Armed police guards kept sighteers

Heat Wave Hits England

London, June 4.—Today was the hottest day of the year here. With temperatures reaching 84.2 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, Londoners trekked to seaside beaches, gardens, parks and the country.

Traffic—with no limits on petrol—was reported to be almost as heavy as at last weekend's Whitsun rush.

The heat spread across Britain but Western Scotland reported rain. Evening brought freshening breeze but little drop in temperature.—Reuters.

Gen. Smuts Gives Less Anxiety

Pretoria, June 4.—General Jan Smuts, stricken with pneumonia a few days after his birthday, called in members of his family who have been gathered anxiously at his farmhouse home and spoke to them.

General Smuts, for the first time since he became ill a week ago today, called in members of his family who have been gathered anxiously at his farmhouse home and spoke to them.

He saw Mrs Smuts several times. An official bulletin issued by his doctors tonight said that signs of heart embarrassment were less and had responded to treatment.

Oxygen administration was now reduced to occasional inhalations daily following bouts of coughing and nourishment was being well taken.

General Smuts, the bulletin said, was showing more interest in world affairs by newspaper and the radio.

"In general the progress is being maintained but for the next week or 10 days there will naturally be some anxiety," the bulletin added.

The family doctor said that General Smuts spent his Sunday in a cheerful mood.—Reuters.

US Business Boom Profits Britain

London, June 4.—The business upsurge in the United States has caused a worldwide boom in raw materials, boosting prices of rubber, wool, copper, jute, cotton, cocon, diamonds, metals and other commodities.

America is buying more of these materials at rising dollar prices to supply her prosperous industries and consumer markets.

As many of the beneficiary countries are in the sterling area, this commodity boom is by far the biggest factor in swelling Britain's dollar reserves.

There will almost certainly make another big jump when the June 30 figures are released possibly showing an increase of 75 percent in the nine months since the Pound was devalued.

Politically, the consequences may be felt most in South-East Asia, where the rubber boom will help to buttress that vulnerable area against the Communists.

Since devaluation last September the sterling price of rubber had more than doubled, and on Thursday it reached its highest level in more than 20 years.

The beneficiaries include Malaya, the leading producer of rubber, and tin, Australia and New Zealand (wool), South Africa (wool and diamonds).—Reuters.

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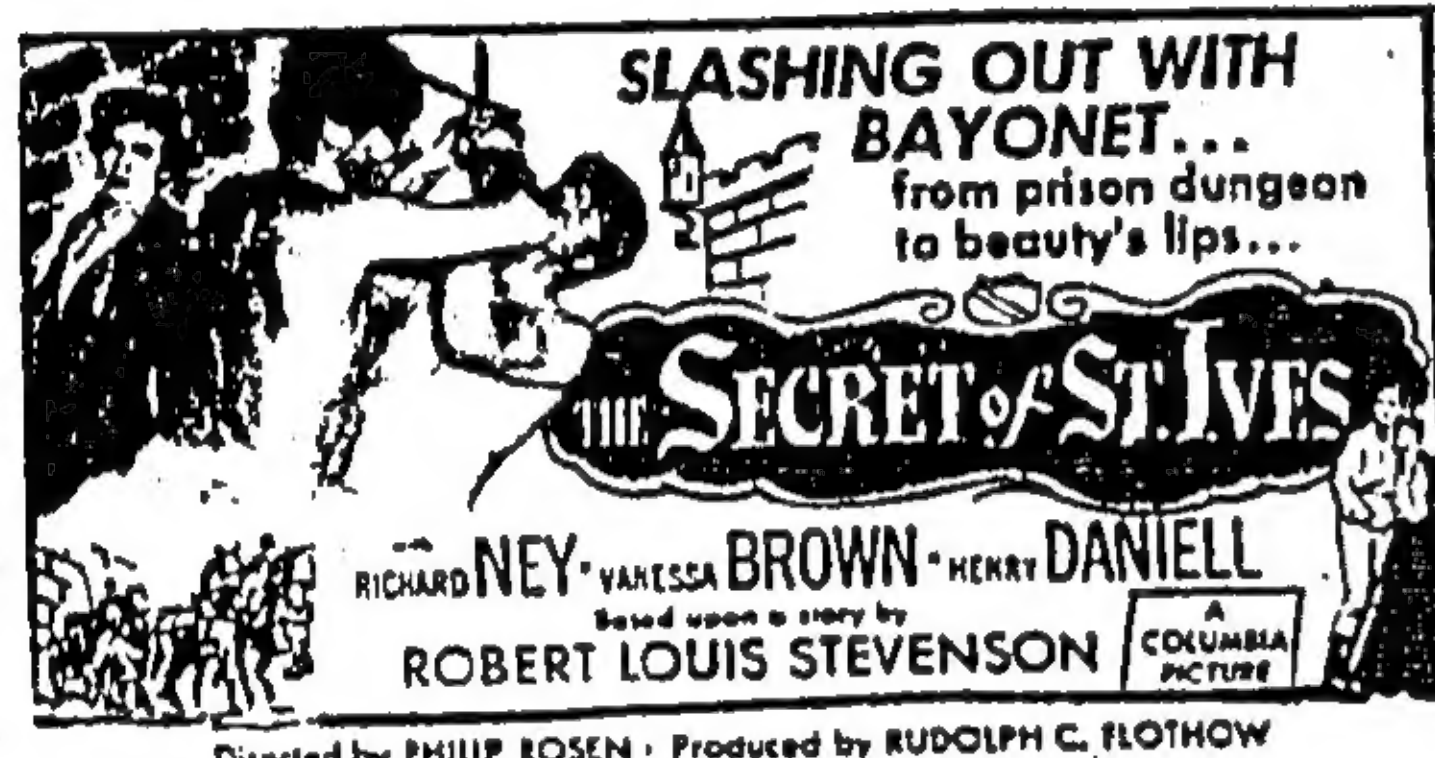
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3. DRAMATIC RESCUE OF WOMAN FROM NIAGARA RAPIDS.
4. AND OTHER 'EXCLUSIVES.'

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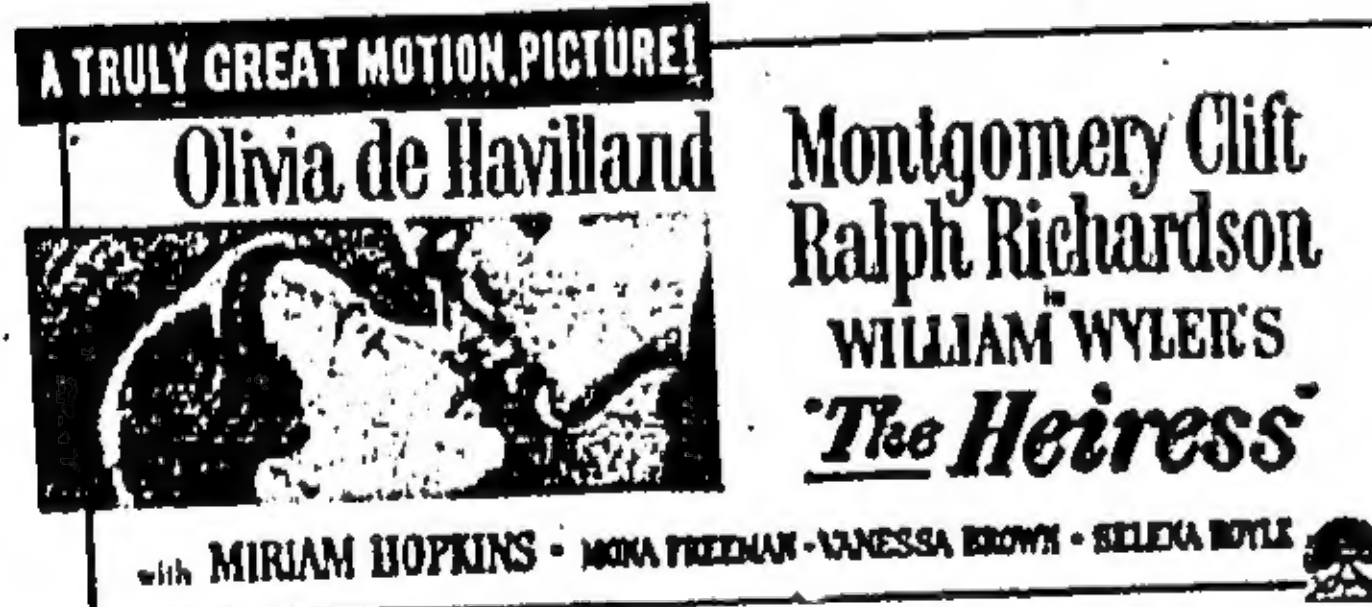
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WOMANSENSE

America has made coats by machine for hundred years

Marking the centennial of the establishing of the first machine-equipped factory for the production of ready-made coats for women, the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board of America has prepared an outline of the progress and achievements of the industry as a faithful portrayal of it to the public.

The digest cites the constructive role of the industry in the economic life of the nation, including its service of the consumer, and in its hearty support of patriotic and philanthropic causes. Statistics are cited on the great growth of the industry through the years, three years after the invention of the sewing machine to its present imposing proportions. The statement stresses the fact that the trade has earned complete immunity from even the slightest stigma of sweatshop.

It goes on to say: "The fact that 100 years have passed since the first machine-equipped factory for the production of women's ready-to-wear coats was established inspires a review of the remarkable development of the industry as a noteworthy branch of the nation's economy and an able servant of the public. The fact is that the present-day status of the industry is a far cry from the concept of this field that may have, correctly or otherwise, been formulated in the public mind in its pioneer stages."

"It was in 1849, three years after the invention of the sewing machine, that a far-seeing New York merchant set up a small battery of those appliances, a modest inaugural of what is today the \$3,500,000,000 women's and children's outer apparel industry, comprising 11,772 firms employing 322,387 factory workers and tens of thousands of other employees. The coat and suit industry alone, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, the most recent taken had 2,477 manufacturing firms employing 74,500 workers and an annual output valued at \$1,003,755,000.

"The gradual change from the ascendancy of hand and custom-tailored women's apparel to factory-produced ready-made garments was first officially reflected in the U. S. Census of 1860, which reported that there were 98 'cloak and mantle' manufacturers employing 1,532 females and 40 male hands, with the annual volume exceeding \$2,250,000.

"The report on the eighth U. S. Census of Manufactures, dated June 7, 1860, had this to say about the development of the then young industry:

"The manufacture of women's apparel has been greatly augmented within a few years. The increase of the trade has built up some very large establishments with heavy capitals. It has very much enlarged the area of female employment and promoted the comfort and convenience of all classes. As in the production of men's clothing, the sewing machine has been a principal auxiliary in the extension of the business. The increased facilities for commercial intercourse between our large cities, where the manufacture is principally carried on, and smaller towns and villages of the interior, has also given an impulse to the trade by enabling merchants and retailers everywhere to obtain and replenish at short intervals, goods in every style and fashion suited to the market.

"The pace of the industry's growth became more rapid in the 1880s and 1890s with the immigration of skilled craftsmen from Central and Eastern Europe.

"The coat and suit trade's first major labour conflict occurred in 1910 when an industry-wide strike in New York City capped a succession of intermittent difficulties. It was settled through what was then a virtual innovation—a collective labour agreement. It was known as the 'Protocol of Peace' and was written by a group of arbiters headed by the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

"The coat and suit trade experimented with an unemployment compensation programme of its own as early as 1924. In 1943, it was the scene of the introduction of the first pension plan to be incorporated in a collective labour agreement. The present labour contracts in all the coat and suit production centres provide for welfare funds. Both the retirement and welfare funds are wholly employer supported.

"So far as the factory environment is concerned, the industry includes some of the best examples of industrial housing in the nation. In the pioneer period of this field, there was, undoubtedly, ample room for improvement. But this was true of a vast number of other industries. The fact that the industry has achieved a high standard of wholesome plant conditions in this trade antedated the similar standards of the other industries. A Joint Board of Sanitary Control had been set up in the trade's initial collective agreement in 1910.

"Having been well in the forefront in the betterment of factory facilities, the industry has earned complete immunity from even the slightest stigma of 'sweatshop.' To apply it to this field would, therefore, be utterly unfair and unfounded.

"The business practices of the coat and suit manufacturing trade are shaped by a code of fair commercial standards through which equitable and orderly procedure is safeguarded. This aids in averting controversy in retailer-manufacturer relationship and it facilitates the centering of industry members' attention upon enhancing the value and style appeal of their product.

"In fashion creation, our manufacturers are real arbiters of the styling of the coats and suits worn by the American women. Such design inspiration as may be obtained from abroad must be translated into terms of American taste to be at all wearable here. It is all automatic that clothes must be attuned to the tempo and preference of the people by whom they are to be worn.

"With a product that requires newness and diversity of styling and that cannot be turned out through automatic mechanical processes, the industry does not lend itself to 'bigness' so far as the size of its firms is concerned. Encouraging the entry of the younger generation into the industry are the excellent studies being made in providing formal educational schooling for key posts in apparel houses. The outstanding example of this is the Fashion Institute of Technology of New York, chartered by the state as a junior college and supported jointly by the New York City Board of Education and the Apparel Trades Educational Foundation. The graduates are employed by firms in the various branches of the needle trades.

"The scope of inspiration for designers afforded by art museums throughout the country is being steadily augmented by the increased attention a

number of them are giving to apparel. A salutary example of this is furnished by the Costume Art Museum Division of New York's great Metropolitan Museum of Art. The costumes of various periods back through the ages afford source material for designers and quarters are provided at the museum for use by those adapting the exhibits.

"With the immigration restrictions of the past quarter of a century, the complement of skilled workers in the industry has been dwindling steadily and the problem of assuring adequate replacement of expert mechanics is receiving the careful attention of the industry's leadership.

"The coat and suit industry, a century-old member of an American family of manufacturing trades, takes proper pride in the fact that it effectively performs its important task of helping provide the women of the country with the apparel that has made them one of the best-dressed in the world."

TENNIS TWOSOME



They were flying on to Paris, will return to London soon for the Wimbledon Cup matches and Wimbledon Tennis stars Pat Todd and Mrs. Dipont (Margaret Osborne) arrive by Clipper from New York. Third member of the team was Louise Brough.

Net Weight—One Ounce

The French brassiere is now available in all-nylon including edging and lace. It weighs only 1 ounce, and is said to dry in 55 minutes.

For summer a bandeau in embroidered nylon marquisette with a low separation ring, and an embroidered nylon sheer on nylon net is being shown.

The latter has a "breathing" elastic waistband which stops the bust from sliding and a centre ring to give it a wide separation.

New outerwear bras include a long line strapless top in embossed cotton with spiral boning and draped cuff at the top of the bodice; a short bra with cuffed top and butterfly bow at back; another style with top and bottom elasticised and a plaited ruffle at top and a king-ham with halter neck.

The long line will also be made for evening in taffeta, metallics and velvet.

Cambodian Pattern



By PRUNELLA WOOD

TINA LESER is still bemused with her trip around the world, for this new collection, a year later. A sports costume for leisure one wishes to flaunt, it is so enjoyable, is shown here, of Cambodian inspiration. And Cambodia is in French Indo-China, incidentally. Tina has been there even if we have not.

"The navy and rust color batik design for the shirt-tail top is typical. It is teamed with navy wool jersey jodhpurs which have zippers to fit them tight on the inside of the ankles.

Some easy rules for lovely hands



Clean and shape your nails carefully before applying polish. And if you have a nail polish allergy, choose a lacquer designed for those with sensitive skins.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SHAPING the nails is an important part of the manicure. The Chinese gentlemen of high rank used to grow long finger nails and they protected them with exquisitely carved guards. As there was no need of using their hands, they took pride in their dreadful claws. Never clean the claws with a sharp instrument. You will make the inner surfaces rough and it will cling like a guilty conscience.

Keep a watchful eye on the polish, so there will be no chance of its going patchy. Use only a light film, letting the liquid drain from the brush before you use it.

Some women, having grown tired of blinding finger sheaths, have gone back to the use of the old fashioned pink powder and buffer. The powder imparts a lovely pearly gloss and the use of the buffer is beneficial to the health and well being of the nails.

Every night friction a little cuticle cream into the surrounding flesh, which must be lifted free of the nail now and then by manipulations. An insurance against hangnails, that is.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Home Quick-Frozen Foods

"I'D LIKE to show you our basement before dinner," remarked Mrs. Toner. "Almost everything we're going to eat tonight came out of it. I've often read about those old feudal estates that were completely self-sustaining. To my surprise I find that between our land and water farming, we're practically self-sustaining, too."

As we passed through the hall to the stairs I noticed a bulletin board on the wall, with notes and directions thumb-tacked on.

"That's how we manage when we're not here," remarked Mr. Toner. "Just leave written orders for all the farm help posted where the manager can get them and give them out."

Set of Shelves

In a recess along the staircase to the basement I noticed a set of shelves, divided into compartments like a honeycomb. Here's the shoe polish; these are clothebrins; this box is for dusters; this one for brushes," explained Mr. Toner. "I fixed this up so all these small articles could be kept in order. Make a place for everything and keep everything in its place, that's the way I conduct my business, and the way Mrs. Toner and I conduct our home."

Downstairs we looked into the well-stocked wine cellar, the root cellar, then on to the home-knitted storage. "All produce," said Mrs. Toner, "we have pickles and relishes of all sorts, as well as beets, carrots, corn, fruits and jellies. And here's my thinned clam chowder. But come and see our freezing chamber."

Up the stairs into a nearby building. First into a room at 38 degrees F. where beef, veal and duck were hung. Then a look-see into a huge freezing chamber, temperature 2 or 3 Fahrenheit.

The shelves were stocked with home quick-frozen asparagus, peas, broccoli, corn, and all kinds of fruits grown on the place. Concentrated chicken stock made from feet, wings and necks of chickens, had been frozen in paper containers.

"I fill them an inch from the top to leave room for expansion," explained Mrs. Toner. "We also freeze bones to use as needed for soup. But let's go back to the kitchen. Royal and I have planned a quick dinner made up of our frozen and tinned specialties."

Trick of the Chef

For a very good taste of clam chowder, add a trace of Mexican sage, which is called *oregano*.

Gloves are the topic



These gloves will be fashionable for daytime, a ruffled cuff is white nylon and night-time black and white. London Express Service.

Mona Lisa Lowered To Eye Level

By SALLY SWING

Paris — Art-lovers now can gaze into the eyes of the Mona Lisa without getting kinks in their necks, thanks to some changes at the world's most famous museum, the Louvre.

Madeleine Guynet, assistant curator of the 157-year-old museum, said public demand had led the museum to lower all portraits to a near eye-level as possible.

"People want to look into the eyes of a painting," she said. "We had to lower Mona Lisa a foot to satisfy all the letters, telephone calls and demands which have flooded my office."

"When the American GIs poured into Paris, the Mona Lisa came third after the Follies Bergere and Pippin in popularity," she reported.

EASIER TO FIND

At first, however, GIs had trouble finding the famous Florentine merchant's wife with her mysterious smile, because in France she is known as "La Joconde."

In preparation for the tourist season, directors of the Louvre decided the dim gilt halls of the ancient palace should be "modernized," so that the 4,000 pictures and half as many sculptures could be seen more easily.

Now a tourist no longer has to stomp through miles of marble halls to find his favourite picture.

"We have rearranged all the pictures on the Italian wing, the French in another and all the great works by one artist gathered in one section," Miss Guynet explained.

"We have painted walls a pale beige or gray, and cut out all side windows, so that now light filters through the roof, illuminating them."

FEET STILL HURT

The only complaint Louvre directors have not been able to eliminate is "museum feet." Although marble floors have been replaced by wood, a rubber-mat floor was tried and later abandoned.

"Spectators showed the soft cushioned rubber which allowed you to walk about without getting sore feet," she said, "but the rubber composition floor held humidity and was bad for the paintings. It had to be abolished."

Mona Lisa is now on display in the centre of a long hall, opening on a crushed raspberry velvet wall. The worn-out rubbered gold frame shows off the pale greens and grays of the portrait to advantage. — United Press.

TULIP TIME IN NEW YORK



A COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON THE WEST END STAGE

By JOAN ERSKINE

LONDON, May 25.

"You will never get a perfect Governor — unless you breed one, or make up a composite," said one of the characters in a play about a Colonial Governor which opened in the West End last night.

"His Excellency," starring Eric Portman, is a play that presents a problem, and attempts to answer it. It is a serious political drama. The problem is that which faces a "self-made" man who rises to the position of a Colonial Governor.

The play is compact. It observes at least one of the unities — that of place. It gets in its days at the Tories, and gentle gibes at the Socialists. While favouring the Socialists, the Christies manage to be fair to both sides — in itself quite an achievement.

Briefly, the play concerns a hard-headed Yorkshire man, an ex-steward, who rises to a position of responsibility as Governor of Salva, an island

with a useless police force, and the usual amount of corruption.

His Excellency is not abashed by his opulent surroundings. He talks to the workers — and they like it; but in his anxiety to improve working conditions in the naval dockyard, where a recent strike caused his predecessor's downfall, he rushes at the task like a bull at a gate. His scheme to raise wages to a decent level by introducing income tax to make up the lowered subsidies is a good one. But it is defeated by the machinations of the Prime Minister, and by his own refusal to take advice from others. He finishes with a stroke on his hands, and has no alternative but to call out the military patrol — an action completely against his principles.

The next day he determines to overcome the situation by allowing the men to hold a meeting in the dockyard, which had been closed by the Admiralty's orders. To do this, he puts the Admiralty under arrest, and attends the meeting himself. All ends successfully. There are the bare bones of the plot.

Hiccapped Because Of Love

Because of the worry of a love affair, a middle-aged business man hiccupped five to six times a minute after an operation. And he kept hiccupping until he was assured his love affair would be settled.

Reporting the case in the current issue of the British Medical Journal, Dr. Beville Murray, of London, says: "The patient, a middle-aged man, of considerable concern and perplexity. A clinical examination failed to show the cause of the patient's hiccups. A cork between the teeth did not work, neither did hypnosis produce any result."

At last a drug revealed the trouble. "For some years," says Dr. Murray, "he had been under considerable pressure of work and strain, and, in addition, had become involved in a love affair with one of his business associates, unknown to his wife and family."

He had been leading a double life in two separate homes, in an atmosphere "fraught with guilt, frustration and anxiety."

"We were fortunate to have the aid of an intelligent, sympathetic and practical nurse, from whom the patient was able to gain much comfort and understanding. When he was told his worries would be settled, the hiccups stopped."

TOPICAL QUESTION

The price is nothing more than a dramatized incident, but it is a topical question. Can an uneducated man, who has risen to power, cope adequately with a job requiring tact, impartiality and diplomacy, as well as determination and honesty? Eric Portman's portrayal of the Yorkshireman who has the right qualities, but is obstinate to a degree, could not be bettered.

There are no side issues to confuse the audience. The play moves swiftly and smoothly to its close. There were many among the audience who thought the ending somewhat trite. Possibly they would have preferred to see the Governor sent home in disgrace!

The play has an excellent cast. The military and naval commanders, the secretaries, Lieut. Governor and A.D.C. look as if they might reasonably be possible. The dialogue is fresh and witty, and Eric Portman sustains a Yorkshire accent from start to finish.

Surrounded by a mass of retorters, H.E. muses: "If I could only accomplish one tenth of what I thought those on top should have done years ago, I'd be happy."

JOYOUS SCENE

"You were in such a hurry to get started, you didn't even stop to look where you were going," comments the Lieut. Governor acidly.

MORE than 50 children take part in the annual tulip festival dance held in New York by St Mark's Church in the Bowlerie. All wear authentic Dutch costumes and wooden shoes imported for the occasion. Peter Stuyvesant, New York's first governor, is buried in the church. (Acme).

MARATHON PIANIST'S RECORD

Auckland, N. Z. — Jim Montecino claims that when he played the piano non-stop for 176 hours and 45 minutes he established a world record.

The 45-year-old New Zealand-er sat at a piano in Auckland's Trocadero cabaret and played for seven days. He ate three meals a day, supplemented by bowls of soup and cups of tea, as he played thousands of tunes and request numbers.

"The first day was the hardest," Montecino said. "The night passed quickly, but the days dragged." After six days his feet and ankles began to swell and he was cut in the sides of his target hiccups.

Montecino chain-smoked 250 cigarettes daily during his endurance test, and used powerful mulling salts to fight sleep. At intervals, can-de-Cologne was sprayed on his face.

His feet were so swollen when he ended his marathon that he had to be carried to a couch, where he slept for 18 hours.

Montecino said he intends to visit the United States sometime this year to challenge marathon pianists there.

Teen-Age Gangs' Nightly Battles

By Frederick Cook

NEW YORK.

The Green Avenue Stompers, the Nits, the Slicksters, Ebony Dukes, Rockets, Lightnings and Beavers are on the warpath again in New York.

Bible Of Songland Slang

Jazz is no longer jazz, but "crew cut" in the current "slanguage" of the popular song publishing business.

However, a long-hair is still a long-hair.

Or so claims Arnold Shaw in a booklet titled "The Lingo of Tin-Pan Alley."

Despite the title, Shaw claims the term "Tin-Pan Alley" is "largely out of date."

"The 'alley' is no longer a New York landmark," he said. "It is now a broad highway stretching from Radio City in New York . . . to Radio City in Hollywood, with an important nerve centre in Chicago."

SOME NEW TERMS

Here, according to Shaw, are a few of the 228 new terms used by "publishers, writers and pluggers" in the popular music field:

Break Open—To make a bid for popularity.

Cloudville—Used to suggest that someone is not accomplishing anything.

Con—Used as a noun, adjective, and verb, with reference to the technique of persuasive selling and promotion.

Bug—To be annoying.

Fracture—To overwhelm or be overwhelmed. A comedian "fractures" an audience.

Eighty-eighter—A pianist.

Fish Hooks in His Pocket—An expression suggesting that somebody is not too free with his money.

WHAT A CORNBALL IS

Cornball—Derisive term used to designate somebody who doesn't know his business, or who doesn't want to co-operate with you.

Curve—A plug promised but not delivered.

Daddy-O—Friend, buddy.

Freely—One who has his hand out.

Half-Hour of Silence—A plug that never came through.

Have a Ball—Have a good time.

Hot Stove—Most crass form of inducement in a crass business, in short, an open bribe. "He'll take a hot stove."

Third Rail—Pluggers' term for restaurant or any bill. — United Press.

Similar gangs, with thousands of schoolchildren as secret members, are spreading terror in parts of every major American city.

Teen-age gangsters have become a major problem. Social service-workers and advocates of "progressive" education push-back the matter as being nothing more than youthful high spirits.

But policemen, worried by the lawlessness exhibited during New York's large-scale "school children's rebellion," point out that at least 11 of the young gangsters have been killed.

Almost nightly there are battles with knives, razors, home-made guns, knuckle-dusters and broken bottles.

In some areas streets are unsafe. No adult who wishes to stay out of trouble will go for an evening stroll in a Brooklyn or Bronx park after dark. Before, the police were able

to break up a battle that was raging over an area of six blocks in Brooklyn, one boy was dying on the pavement and a dozen had been injured.

In another fight between rival gangs—over a visit by one gang member to a girl friend who lived in the territory of another—one boy was shot dead.

Police report that the gangs, growing bolder, are now invading houses.

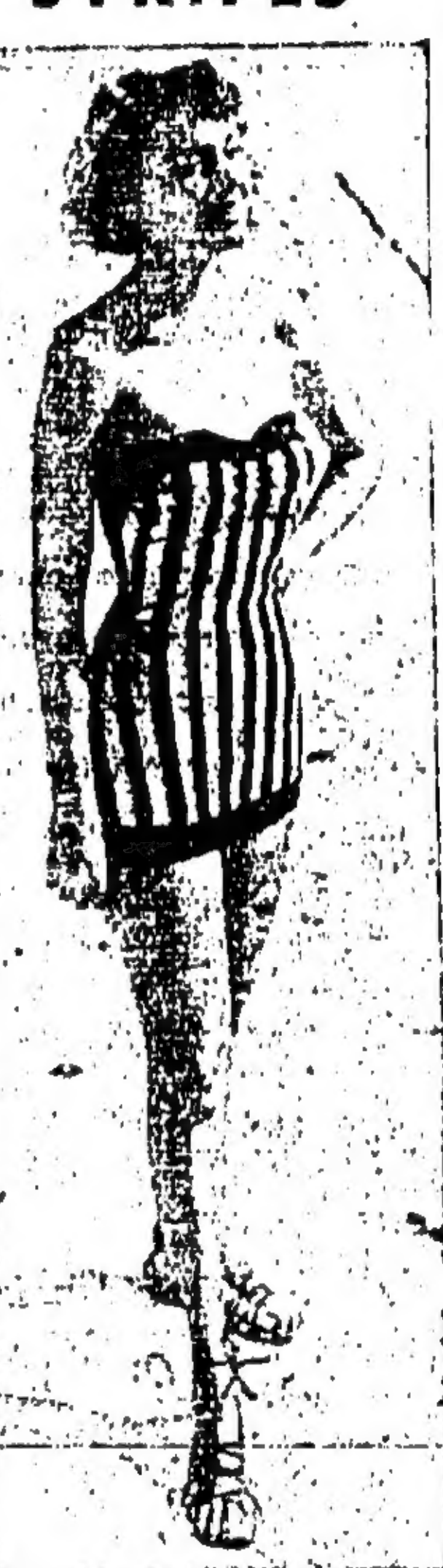
Police have records of more than 100 youth gang organizations, of whom more than 40 are regarded as "anti-social" and potential breeding grounds for a future Al Capone.

DRUG ADDICTS

Drug addiction by high school boys and girls is blamed for many outbreaks of violence. But the most dangerous gangs, say the police, are those who are embroiled in a vendetta with some other gang.

Battles between the Nits and the Stompers have been going on for many months.

STRIPES



THIS swimsuit, which hugs the curves, is shirred for slattery at the bodice and is cuffed in black at the top and bottom. The two-tone stripes run up and down the front. (Acme)

Puppets In The News

Puppetry is again in the theatre news from Britain. By a coincidence, two popular companies have turned Hans Christian Andersen stories into marionette plays.

Under the auspices of the Hampstead (London) Artists' Council, John Wright's Marionettes have successfully presented a full-length version of "The Little Mermaid" while the Laury Puppet Company has produced—equally successfully—Honor Laury's version of "The Tinder Box." In preparation for the seaside season opening at Broadstairs, Kent, on June 26.

Increasing attention is being paid to the educational side of puppetry, as was evident from the interest aroused by the festival puppet plays staged recently in London by the Educational Puppetry Association, and the tour of schools in which the Laureys have been engaged under the sponsorship of the Education Committee of Nottinghamshire.

At the Daneshill Training College, Nottinghamshire, by the way, a four-day course on puppetry has been attended by many of the county's teachers.

SHAPELY SHEPHERDESS

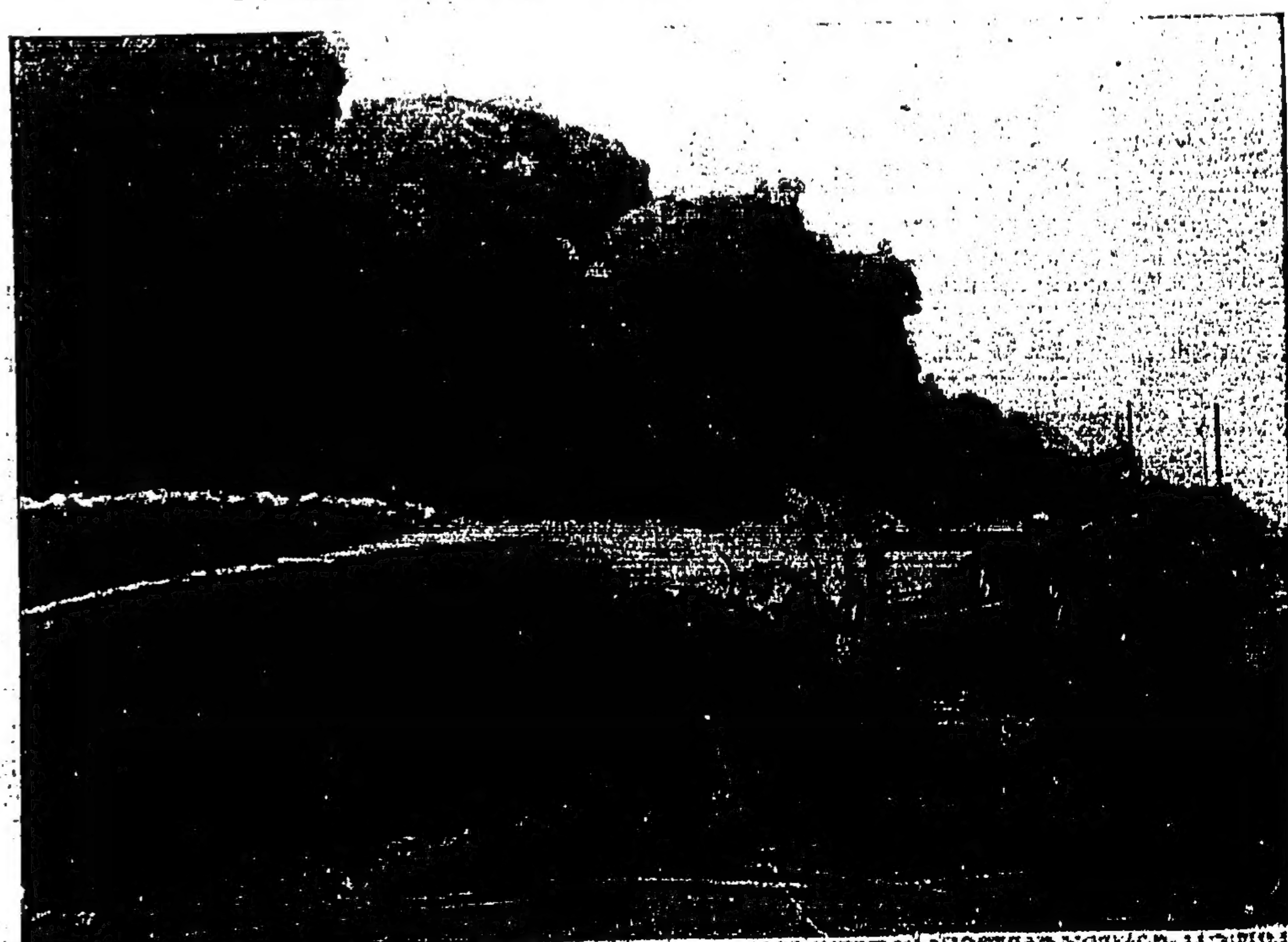


STARLET Piper Laurie, while on location near Hollywood for a new picture, got an extra job. When her studio acquired a flock of 300 sheep to nibble the grass as a fire hazard precaution, Piper offered to look after them. Of course, the cameraman was around. (Acme)

K. O. CANNON WITH WHISPER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



TYRES CAUSE FIRE IN BROOKLYN



THICK black clouds of smoke rise from a Brooklyn junk yard, where stacks of old motor car tyres caught on fire. Firemen and bystanders suffered almost as much, if not more, from the smell as from the smoke. (Acme)

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"The Good Earth" is the story of a man's struggle for survival in a world of poverty and war.

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TO-MORROW ! **"BIG JACK"**

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Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
FEARLESS DEFIANCE! ENDLESS EXCITEMENT!
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LOVED BY A FATHER AND HIS SON
Was she faithful sweetheart... or heartless coquette?

My Own True Love
PHYLLIS CALVERT and MELVYN DOUGLAS

ADDED LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS:—
The Coronation for the King of Siam... Agreement in London... Munitions Explosions in New Jersey, etc., etc.

NEXT CHANGE "HOMICIDE"
4 SHOWS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A COMMON SOLDIER
DIALOGUE & MARDARIN
AN U.S.S.R. Picture

NEXT CHANGE—THE SCREEN'S FIRST FULL-LENGTH MUSICAL COMEDY CARTOON! IN TECHNICOLOR.
"MR BUGS GOES TO TOWN"

WHAT MAKES LIFE TICK

DURING the last ten years mankind has acquired several new accomplishments:—

To blow up cities and people much more efficiently using the powers of the atomic nucleus, and

To use penetrating radiations for extending our knowledge of the laws of nature or for medical treatment, or for causing injury and death.

Here is the story of what we learned.

By 1938 the study of the nucleus of the atom—the "nucleus"—following on the pioneer work of Rutherford, was being carried on all over the world for the sake of pure knowledge.

Brilliant work

THE PECULIAR behaviour of the uranium nucleus had been hard to explain, and its study, started by Fermi in Rome, was pursued by Hahn in Berlin.

A brilliant piece of work by Hahn and his colleagues supplied the clue, which was recognized by Frisch and Lise Meitner, then in Scandinavia: the bombardment in the laboratory of the uranium atom had not merely chipped a piece off its central core, but had shattered it.

The fragments gave more spectacular results than had been seen in atom splitting before.

In a matter of weeks there were physicists playing with the "fission" of uranium in almost any modern physics laboratory.

What excited the experts was the indication of large fragments from a nucleus being thrown around with great force, confirming that the uranium nucleus had split in two.

An avalanche

IT WAS SEEN early in 1939 that in this process, caused by neutron bombardment, new neutrons were ejected which could shatter further uranium nuclei.

In suitable conditions one might expect an avalanche to start, which would soon affect not only a few atoms, but millions, and then a million million millions of atoms, which is just about a visible and weighable quantity of matter.

It was also seen at once that it was not an easy matter to create the right conditions for such an avalanche.

Any scientist could work out on the back of an envelope that, if once you could get such an avalanche going, and keep it going until a few pounds of uranium had been used up, this would release in one blow the same amount of energy as burning several thousand tons of coal.

If this would work, it would represent a military weapon of unprecedented power. This was the position when war broke out. Now it was no longer a search for knowledge; it became a military project.

Storing-up

IN MANY countries teams got to work, and in 1942 the United States Government decided to invest hundreds of millions to make the atomic bomb.

In August 1945 an atom bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, in Japan, destroying the greater part of the city and causing about 100,000 casualties.

A second one caused similar destruction in Nagasaki. Since then the American factories have continued, and presumably a fair number of bombs are now in store, or could be readily assembled.

'Hydrogen bomb'

NOW A NEW factor arises in the "hydrogen bomb."

This would draw its power, not from the splitting of heavy atoms, but from combining light ones.

This is the source from which the sun derives its power; inside the sun, for example, hydrogen, the lightest of all elements, is converted into helium.

To do this one has to overcome the strong repulsion that tries to prevent the close approach of any two atoms, and this means that one has to work at temperatures and pressures similar to those near the centre of the sun.

Wonders that may yet come from atomic research

By **PROFESSOR R.E. Peierls CBE, FRS,**
President of the Atomic Scientists' Association

Our research

IN BRITAIN where work on atomic energy had been pooled with America's during the war, a good deal of work has been done since at Harwell, Berkshire, and in other places controlled by the versatile Ministry of Supply.

Two piles (atomic reactors) are now in operation at Harwell. They are intended for research and to produce radioactive elements for scientific purposes.

In principle, such piles can produce plutonium, which is one of the three known materials for atom bombs, but it is clear that the present Harwell piles are not on a serious scale for bomb production.

The time is true of the pile at the Canadian laboratory at Chalk River. Bigger piles are under construction on a site in Cumberland.

The concentrated fuels produced by such piles are the starting point for the manufacture of bombs as well as work on atomic power.

Another big factory will be built at Capenhurst, near Didsbury.

Meanwhile Russia has also produced an atomic explosion. Evidently Russia, too, has built production plants and overcome the many technical difficulties in the design of a bomb.

It is true we do not know the size of their factories, or how long they have been going.

We also do not know whether the gadget that they exploded was suitable as a bomb or perhaps too bulky or too delicate for that.

However, if the Russians do not have any actual bombs now, there is little doubt they could soon make some.

Defence problem

WHATEVER one thinks about the military value of the bomb, it is clear that an atomic attack against a densely populated country would be a major disaster.

One does not envy the job of the Civil Defence chiefs who have to plan for such a situation. One often hears contradictory stories about the insidious effects of radioactive rays in such a raid.

A bomb does indeed produce in its explosion a large quantity of radioactive material, which for some time afterwards continues to give off lethal radiation.

But if the bomb explodes in the air, as it did in Japan, the source of these dangerous rays is carried up with the flame and smoke to the top of the atmosphere, where it does not hurt anyone.

Some of the people on the ground will be injured or killed by rays produced at the instant of the explosion, but no danger will remain to anyone entering the area later.

In an under-water explosion the explosion products get mixed up with the column of water that is thrown up, and some will come down to the ground again, and may make the affected area uninhabitable for some time.

But if our statesmen can manage to steer us clear of war, we shall be able to develop properly the benefits of atomic energy.

The same radio-active materials which may be such an invidious cause of injury from the bomb are, in small quantities, a powerful tool for research in many fields.

They consist of atoms which are like the atoms of ordinary matter in every way save that they can be recognised by the "gamma" rays that they send out.

This gives the scientist the possibility to label atoms and study their habits, just as the habits of birds are studied by putting rings on their feet.

Medical researchers, chemists, metallurgists and many others are now learning the new techniques of tracers (as these labelled atoms are called), and the importance of this new tool can probably be compared to the invention of the microscope.

Testing blood

TO CHOOSE an example—A doctor studying the circulation of blood in an injured limb may now inject a small amount of radioactive chemical into the blood stream, which will go

round with the blood, and can be detected from outside the body by one of the many sensitive radiation detectors that have been invented.

The amount of radiation used is, of course, far less than would cause damage to the patient.

The doctor sees at once how far the blood vessels contain stagnant blood and how far it is being rapidly replaced by the circulation.

Another case arises in studying fertilisers. To see whether a chemical is really taken up by a plant we need only "label" some of the contents of the fertiliser and later place the plants under a radiation detector.

This shows whether the chemical which the plant has used does come from the fertiliser or from other sources in the soil.

Plants for power

BUT to produce all the tracer elements necessary for this kind of research some quite small piles would suffice.

Bigger installations are necessary if one wants to make atomic power.

There is no scientific reason why one should not be able to build a plant of the size of, say, Battersea Power Station, which consumes uranium rather than coal, and which would not need to be continuously supplied with fuel, since a pound of uranium can produce as much heat as 5,000 tons of coal.

In such a plant the steaming plant and the boilers would be replaced by an atomic pile constructed to withstand great heat, and this would make steam.

The rest of the station, with its turbines, generators, and control gear would look much the same as today.

I recently went to the demolition sale of Didlington Hall, the former Lord Amherst's home in Norfolk. Dealers bid briskly for the heavily carved oak staircase, 2,000 feet of tapestry, a minstrel's gallery and 15,000 feet of oak panelling. Today the 10 1/2 acres are already finding American buyers. Some of the old panelling will embellish a modern apartment block in New York.

Stately Earls Croome Court, near Worcester, was the home of the Earls of Coventry for over 200 years. Now the Metropolitan Museum of New York has actually bought its drawing room, complete with the Adams ceiling, polished floor, painted wallcases, windows and walls. Piece by piece

There are, however, a great many engineering difficulties in the way, and in spite of intense research no one has yet built even a model plant giving useful power.

Within the next few years, however, we can expect to see such model plants, and perhaps a real power station. And still it may not be a paying proposition.

Electricity from atomic power stations cannot be much cheaper than the present rate, and may well be more expensive.

We may, therefore, think of atomic power as another source when reserves of coal and oil are exhausted, and perhaps to be used in the near future to augment supplies.

More specialised uses of atomic power are sure to arise. The need for bulky shielding, usually thick walls of concrete and lead or steel, to absorb the dangerous rays means that no atomic power plant is ever likely to weigh less than 100 tons.

Moved far ahead

THIS, of course, rules out use in cars or trains. Ship propulsion may be a possibility, though an engine small enough for a ship will probably have to run on concentrated atomic fuel, and hence be uneconomical.

For a warship this might still be of interest, as it would eliminate refuelling.

Use in planes might one day trend towards bigger planes.

All this is the result of the progress of science up to ten years ago. Usually the time lag between basic science and tangible results is much longer.

The front line of research in physics has moved far ahead already of the problem of the uranium fission.

The aim of this work is to get to understand the laws of nature and to see what makes things tick.

As one sets out on this exploration, it is impossible to say where one will end up and what practical powers, if any, will come out as by-product.

The work of the next decade may bring some practical inventions as important as that of atomic energy, but equally, or more likely, it may merely get us a little further in satisfying our curiosity about the laws of nature.

—(London Express Service)

BRITAIN'S STATELY HOMES EARMARKED FOR EXPORT

By **WEBSTER FAWCETT**

Too large for modern living, too expensive in taxation and upkeep, more and more of Britain's stately homes are becoming redundant, but their fragments are sure-fire dollar earners.

When the impending demolition of historic Rufford Abbey, Nottingham, begins in a few weeks' time, knowledgeable export agents will rush to buy the Elizabethan stonework and Jacobean panelling.

No suitable use could be found for Rufford Abbey as it stood. The preservation order was defeated by the vast sum required for repairs and adaptations. Yet the demolition of Rufford will prove more profitable than outright sale.

I recently went to the demolition sale of Didlington Hall, the former Lord Amherst's home in Norfolk. Dealers bid briskly for the heavily carved oak staircase, 2,000 feet of tapestry, a minstrel's gallery and 15,000 feet of oak panelling. Today the 10 1/2 acres are already finding American buyers. Some of the old panelling will embellish a modern apartment block in New York.

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an export firm carefully dismantled it, crated and shipped it in sections, and now it is being reassembled with a new view overlooking Central Park.

Other fragments of Earls Croome are undergoing a similar fate. Marks Hall, one of the richest Elizabethan mansions in Essex, was dismantled recently, and the timber fittings fetched £25,000. The fine carved oak chimney piece in the prayer room brought £600. A fireplace with the date 1609 was sold for £80. These prices, however, will ultimately be trebled when the dealers re-sell to the United States. Seven rooms from Hamilton Palace alone brought \$125,000.

Ayrshire Inn

For Britain's antiquity is, of course, the intrinsic market commodity changing hands in walls and doors and windows. When a syndicate of Americans offered £10,000 for Poole Nave's cottage, the tiny 16th century building, now an Ayrshire Inn, which was immortalised by Robert Burns, they were by no means overpricing.

Difficulties of transport do not deter our customers. In its old age, half-timbered Agecroft Hall found itself in the midst of a grimy Lancashire industrial area. Lovers of the past shook their heads at the neighbouring development. Yet today

JUNIOR IS THE TIP

By **C. V. R. THOMPSON**

SAN FRANCISCO. When A T Californians always talk about most are their weather and their politics.

And I found that all the political talk just now is about another Roosevelt.

Back in New York and Washington we do not hear about F.D.R.'s eldest son James.

But there is an impressive number of gossips who are ready to promise that within ten years there will be another President Roosevelt in the White House—with the initials J.R.

James Roosevelt's present target is the California governorship, to be voted on this autumn.

At the start he was a rank outsider. He was not too popular even with the local Democrats.

Of course everyone else called him "that man Junior."

And his opponent, the present Republican Governor, Earl Warren, was so good that, in two elections, Democrats, as well as Republicans have voted for him.

Young Roosevelt may not look like his father—he is as bald as a sun-kissed grapefruit—or speak like him, but he has inherited F.D.R.'s love of a fight.

They have never seen such a political campaign as he has waged these past three months.

So today Governor Warren is giving up governing and starting a similar tour.

FIRST LESSON I learned in San Francisco was not to call it "Frisco." That makes every "native son" boil. Why, no one could say.

THE SECOND LESSON was never to go for a walk. I am living in a hotel atop one of San Francisco's seven hills. In every direction 100 yards from the front door the streets are like the side of a fair-sized Alp.

Seventy years ago a genius devised a way to travel up and down the hazardous streets. It was a cable car, a little tram which grips a moving cable underground.

Few people use them any more. So the city wants to scrap them.

But this has caused an outcry among women who are forming a committee to save the (Continued on Page 5 Col. 1)

the Duchess of Kent's home have currently jobbed the dollar sales drive.

Goodrich Court, Hereford was for more than a century the home of the landed Traffords' but modern house-hunters considered it unsuitable. Under demolition it has yielded stained glass, carved oak and other items for American customers. In Scotland old Murthly Castle was always draughty, impossible to heat and difficult to staff. The Laird of Murthly has now stuffed the granite walls with dynamite and blown them into valuable fragments. The baronial doors and other portions have achieved their destiny in dollars.

Anno's Cottage

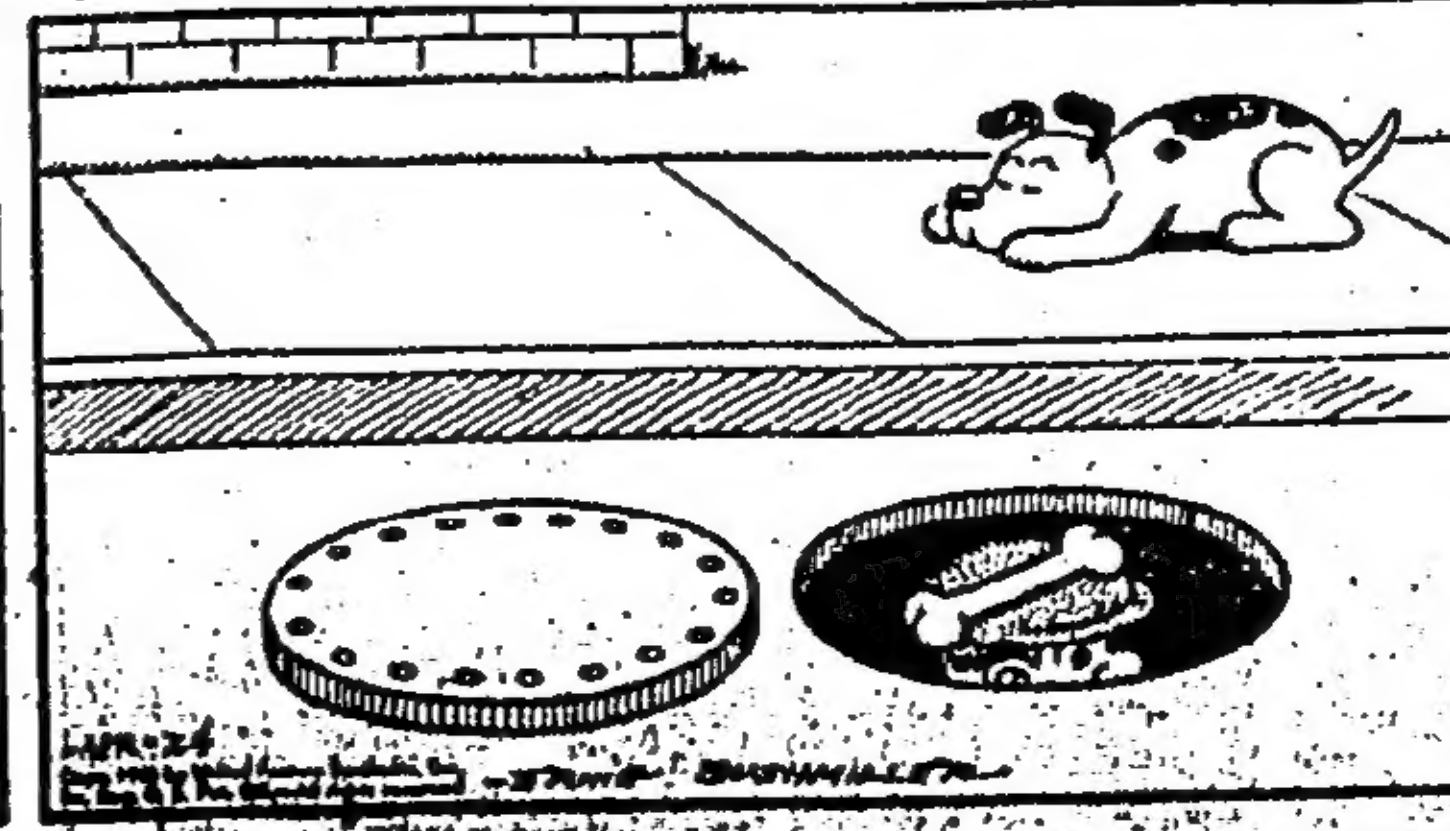
When a car manufacturer discovered Anne Boleyn's cottage in Surrey, nothing would suit him but to ship it home to Detroit for his private museum.

On the other hand, William Randolph Hearst once bought a little barn for a few hundred pounds, shipped it across the Atlantic and then changed his mind. With a millionaire's caprice, he had it dismantled stone by stone, rather by rather, a second time and brought back to Britain at a cost of over £40,000.

The stately homes of England were long considered a rich part of the British inheritance. Now that so many of them have become white elephants, one imagines that even their former owners would surely approve the sale of a few we can spare to help replenish Britain's dollar reserves.

NANCY

Easy Does It



Connally wants a West German police force

Dunkirk And Caen Memories

"Monty" Gets Royal Welcome

Caen, June 4.—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, cheered by thousands of people, went on foot through the bomb-shattered streets of Caen today to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the D-Day landings.

Hundreds broke the police cordons. Lord Montgomery, now the Western Union's defence chief, was beginning a three-day tour of the invasion beaches.

He was entertained at the Caen Town Hall and later laid a wreath below a plaque commemorating the murder of a local deputy by the Nazis.

In Dunkirk, thousands of British, French and Belgian veterans of the retreat from Dunkirk in 1940 celebrated the 10th anniversary of the battle with a mass parade.

Scores of boats in the harbour reminded them of the grim days between May 26 and June 4, when the beaches were a hell of steel and fire.

But today they marched to the roar of French cheers and the gay strains of military music.

Soldier, sailor and airman representatives of the three old Allies marched from the town to the beach, where they laid wreaths of flowers at the foot of the monument which was erected to honour those who fell.

It was exactly 10 years ago today that the last of some 900 vessels, from cruisers of the Royal Navy to humble trawlers and lifeboats, finished their work.

They lifted 386,220 men from under the noses of the oncoming German Army and brought them safe to England.

In the skies small groups of British fighters attacked massive German bomber squadrons of 30 and 40 planes each. Of the 933 small craft used, 260 were sunk; of 30 destroyers, six were sunk and 19 damaged; of 113 trawlers, 17 were sunk.—Reuter.

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TO OFFSET THE RUSSIAN "ARMY" IN THE EAST

Washington, June 4.—The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, said today that the United States soon might "want" to help arm the West German police force to offset the Russian-sponsored 50,000-man force in Eastern Germany.

He qualified his statement by saying he knew of no plan to establish such a force, then added that it was "perfectly possible" the Western Allies might seek stronger police contingents in their zones, under strict controls and in limited numbers.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, has said repeatedly that the United States has no intention of putting Germany back on a military basis, but recently the Western Foreign Ministers branded the Soviet-sponsored police outfit as a military force and some American military leaders are said to favour limited arms for the Germans.

More on the issue may be heard tomorrow when Senator Connally's committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee hear testimony from the Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, on President Truman's new US\$1,222,500,000 foreign arms aid programme. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will testify on Tuesday.

Republican Senator Styles Bridges predicted flatly that there would be a move to write provisions into the arms bill for limited and controlled armaments for Western Germany. He pointed out that Mr. Acheson already favoured limiting Germany's economy to that of Western Europe, and said of Western Germany, "inevitably," Senator Walter George (Democrat) has expressed similar views.

Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat) agreed that such a move would be launched. He also said an "essential" step toward re-arming Western Germany would be to bring Spain into the Atlantic Pact.

Senator McCarran, who has long championed the Spanish cause, said there were "increased indications" that Spain would be brought into the mutual defence system. He did not elaborate except to say, "Some of our top military leaders believe the step is essential to make the whole system work."

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings, said precautions were being taken against stripping American munitions dumps to help rearm Europe. In an interview over a Baltimore radio station, he said that weapons removed from American stockpiles were immediately replaced.

"If we take out ten rifles, we issue orders for ten more immediately to replace them. In the meantime, we get these weapons into the hands of those who need them," he said.

He said the "impression" comes from "messengers who reside in the Himalayan hills."

All said his communications with spirits were interrupted during the crossing by a spell of seasickness.—United Press.

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Sixty babies, born during March 1949, take part in a preliminary contest in Yokohama for the ten babies to be chosen in this area. Other similar events are being held in major Japanese cities. Local winners will be judged on Children's Day and the final winners, a boy and a girl, will be crowned the finest babies in Japan.

The War Bride Special

Hartford, Connecticut, June 4.—British war brides and their children tonight took off for Miami on one more lap of their journey to their families in England.

As their plane does not legally fulfil official licence requirements they are flying a round-about route by way of Cuba, Bermuda, the Azores and Paris.

Airlines officials here said that the plane carried 48 adults and six children and 17 infants.—Reuter.

Talks with the spirits interrupted

New York, June 4.—Ernest Ali, who claims he communicates with his ancestors and cures physical ills at his temple "Circle of the White Light" in London, arrived about the America today to open a branch temple in Paterson, New Jersey.

The bald, gaunt Ali said he chose Paterson for the site because he got an "impression" to come.

He said the "impression" comes from "messengers who reside in the Himalayan hills."

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Izvestia bows to the Buddhists

London, June 4.—Moscow Radio reported today that the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia, denied accusations in the Ceylon press that it had offended Buddhist feeling by publishing an article and a cartoon on a visit by Mr Ernest Bevin to "Buddha's Tooth"—a religious relic in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Government protested officially to the Soviet Government a week ago, alleging that the article and cartoon were "offensive to Ceylon Buddhists," the paper continued.

Izvestia said: "The entire world knows that the Soviet people respect the traditions and sentiments of other peoples, including their religious beliefs."

The original article referred to the ill-health of Mr Bevin and the "healing powers" of the relic. It said that it had been applied for "individual use" by Mr Bevin as "patient" during the Commonwealth Conference in Ceylon.

The cartoon showed Mr Bevin kneeling in prayer before the tooth with a lion with a bandaged head at his side. Mr Bevin was praying: "Oh Buddha, give teeth to the British lion."

The Izvestia article, headed "Unsuccessful Provocations," attacked the Colombo Daily News, which had reproduced and criticised the cartoon.

It said that the newspaper's "slandering statement" was intended "to provoke anti-Soviet and anti-Communist hysteria in the country."

"It has become clear," the Soviet paper added, "that the campaign launched by the Ceylon Daily News was to assist Mr Bevin's office in its inglorious task of dragging Ceylon into an aggressive bloc by staging mass support for anti-Communism."

"The Ceylon newspaper, published in English with an English title and running on British paper, had fully adopted the principles of British imperialism with no scruples in the choice of means," Izvestia said.

"That is why it chose to pick on Izvestia's article as a pretext and did not hesitate to make use of the relics of the Buddhist religion for its dirty purpose."

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POOL IS A BOLD PROPOSAL

New York, June 4.—Mr Averell Harriman, Ambassador for the Economic Co-Operation Administration, said today that the decision of six European nations to pool coal and steel production was the first major proposal for the economic integration of Europe.

Mr Harriman returned by plane from London to testify before Congressional committees on the extension of the mutual defence assistance programme.

The decision to pool production under the Schuman Plan, Mr Harriman said, was a "very bold and imaginative proposal of great political significance."

He said that England's hesitancy to become part of the pooling plan was "understandable" because the British Government "wants to know a little more about it."

Britain's reluctance to take part in the six-Power talks on the Franco-German steel and coal pool "ostensibly hinged on a technicality," said the New York Times' London correspondent.

"The British based their case on the danger that, having accepted the idea in principle, they may be forced to back out later when details of the plan became known," he cabled.

"Behind all obvious differences in approach to the problem, there lies a fundamental and substantive divergence of views that the discussions have not quite covered up."

"Basically it stems from the British Government's reluctance to align itself with the free economies of the continent. There is concern over the effect of the Schuman proposals on the implementation of the law nationalising Britain's steel industry."

BRITAIN CRITICISED

The New York Times' correspondent in Paris, cabled, "The view here is that the British would have been more candid and on firmer ground if they had frankly said that their planned economy and their Commonwealth relations had prevented their joining the Schuman Plan, instead of saying that they sought constructive action while declining any commitments to the action proposed."—Reuter.

ISRAEL-JORDAN AMITY

London, June 4.—Israel Radio, quoting an official announcement, said tonight that mixed Israel-Jordan border patrols will start operating in nine days' time.

They will be composed either of police or military force.—Reuter.

Dockers Reject Red Campaign

La Pallice, June 4.—Local dockers today decided to load arms on board a ship destined for Indo-China. The vote followed a Communist-led campaign urging the dockers not to load shipments.—Reuter.

STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIREPROOF SAFES

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"Look-a-dude! Bet he never shot a man in his whole life!"

Look-a-dude! Bet he never shot a man in his whole life!

Look-a-dude! Bet he never shot a man in his whole life!

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The cold war makes Americans psychoanalyse dogs

Moscow, June 4.—Pravda today reported that 17,000,000 Americans were suffering various psychopathological illnesses as a "result of the cold war which people like Secretary of State Dean Acheson unleashed."

It quoted from popular and medical American publications to show a rising suicide rate in the United States and a flourishing practice of psychiatrists and psychoanalysts, including psychoanalysts for dogs.

Dr Stephen Cooper, writing in the magazine, *Common Sense*, said, "The dog represents a reflection of the individuality of his master."

Therefore the source of nervous disturbances among dogs must be sought in neurotic conditions in the home and in the peculiarities of persons with whom the dogs associate."

The Communist organ also said: "Fanning war psychosis and war hysteria, the inhabitants of the White House intended to frighten the simple people of all countries, principally the American people, but their own nerves snapped first."

General preoccupation with psychiatry reached such proportions that Republican Congressman Robert Rich introduced

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Half Hour—Introduced by Jack Frost (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7. "The Richard Tauber Programme (BBC): 7.30, Off the Record—Presented by Ronnie Gibbons (Studio); 8. World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 8.15, "I Like What I Like"—Presented by George Hoddling (Studio); 8.45, *La Cenerentola* (Studio); 9. "From the Editor's Office" (London Relay); 9.11, Concerto—Mozart's Concerto in D Major, Marcel Moyse (Piano) with Orchestra accompaniment; 9.30, A Play—"One Fine Day"—By Emory Bosselt, Produced for the Hongkong Stage Club by Bob Fuller (Studio); 10.15, Latin American Music; 10.30, "At the Ballet"—"Miracle in the Gorbals" (Arthur Brown); 10.45, Music for Dancing with Benny Goodman and His Orchestra; 11. Radio Newsweek (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report; 11.30, "Going to the Movies"; 11.50, Close Down.

(In Washington, no such bill is listed in the Congressional record since January 3. Some Congressmen recalled Mr Rich making such a suggestion some months ago, either in a Committee hearing or in a House speech, but said his reference was to government spending and not to the cold war. Mr Rich was out of town today.)—United Press.

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GALCADOR WINS THE DERBY



The finish of the 1950 Derby with Rae Johnstone on M. Boussac's Galcador beating the favourite, American owned Prince Simon, by a head to make the Epsom Double, the Oaks and the Derby, for France.—EXPRESS.

HERBERT SUTCLIFFE AFFIRMS

Yorkshire Suffering From An Embarrassment Of Riches

BY ARCHIE QUICK

Herbert Sutcliffe, England and Yorkshire opening batsman of the previous generation, told me at Leeds that far from being in trouble this season—the County have failed to win one of their first four matches—Yorkshire were suffering from an embarrassment of riches. Ex-captain Brian Sellers and former fast bowler Bill Bowes, who were with us, both agreed.

Yorkshire were playing Sussex, and Sutcliffe said: "This game is a typical example. Harry Halliday is being played at No. 2 to Len Hutton as a trial opener because Hutton will be needed for Test matches and other representative games this season, but this has meant omitting Lowson, who is being discussed as a Test Trial probable."

It is the same with the bowlers. There are Mason, Coxon, Wardle and Trueman in the side, but Aspinall has had to be left out. And there are still more in the background. Matthews of the Bradford League, for instance, Matthews recently took all 10 wickets at a cost of only two runs in a top class game and that is not an isolated performance of his. We are going on experimenting until we find the XI to keep the Championship.

£900 A YEAR

I learned that Yorkshire players now get £20 for a three-day away match, £12 for a home game, travelling and hotel expenses, and £2 a week in the winter, and that they shared over £3,000 among themselves in talent bonuses last season. That works out to about £900 a year and in addition several are professional footballers. Others, like Hutton, command several other channels of income.

Talking of Hutton, it is interesting to note that he has not only topped the Yorkshire batting averages every season since 1937, but has done so by a markedly wide margin. While his average has been around 70 mark, his various runners-up have been only in the 30s and 40s. No Yorkshire player has a record of holding up the County like that since the days of Sutcliffe.

Yorkshire wisely leave themselves in the hands of old stars. Thus not only is Arthur Mitchell chief coach, but he has ex-players like Wilf Barber under him, while on the County Council committee you will find such names as Sutcliffe and Maurice Leyland.

Since the latter retired—and before him there was Roy Kilner—Yorkshire have never had a satisfactory first hand batsman in the middle of the order. But they think they have a top notcher now in V. Wilson, the Leeds United footballer and former Malton farmer. He certainly can hit the ball through the covers and hooks perfectly.

County Cricket Standings

London, June 4.—The positions in the English County Cricket Championships up to and including matches ending June 2, are as follows:

June 2, are as follows:	P	W	L	D	Tied	No. 1st Ings	1st Ings	Pts.
						Dec. lead	lead in match	both match drawn
Warwickshire	8	4	1	1	3	0	0	52
Surrey	9	3	2	4	0	1	1	40
Northamptonshire	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	30
Leicestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	30
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	30
Sussex	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	20
Hampshire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Gloucestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Yorkshire	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	20
Essex	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	20
Glamorgan	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Worcestershire	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
Derbyshire	7	1	2	2	0	1	0	10
Glamorgan	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Nottinghamshire	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
Kent	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
Gloucestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Warwickshire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Surrey	9	3	2	4	0	1	1	40
Northamptonshire	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	30
Leicestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	30
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	30
Sussex	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	20
Hampshire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Gloucestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Yorkshire	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	20
Essex	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	20
Glamorgan	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	20
Worcestershire	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
Derbyshire	7	1	2	2	0	1	0	10
Glamorgan	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Nottinghamshire	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
Kent	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
Gloucestershire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Warwickshire	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	10
Surrey	9	3	2	4	0	1	1	40

SAIGON LIVES A DUAL LIFE

NIGHT TERROR FOLLOWS DAYTIME GAIETY

Saigon, June 4.—Saigon, city of French perfumes and wines, French civil servants, and Vietnamese grenades and assassinations, is a graceful city which lives a dual life. As French as Paris during the day, Saigon is a city of the Vietminh at night. In the darkness, Vietminh mortars rumble and belch within hearing distance of the centre of the city.

WASHINGTON TO SEND SCIENTISTS ABROAD

Washington, June 4.—The State Department plans to send scientists throughout the free world to gather information vital to American security, it was disclosed today.

A top scientist also will be sent to advise the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

The programme will get started within 30 days. The State Department plans to coordinate the Western world's scientific developments and particularly keep the United States informed about basic scientific developments which other countries are making.

The programme was proposed by a special investigating committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Berkner, former official of the Defense Department's Joint Research and Development Board. His report, published today, recommended that a top scientist be sent to advise Mr. Acheson and his policy makers. It also recommended that the United States send scientific missions to American diplomatic missions in many parts of the free world. The missions would have the diplomatic immunity.

BENEFIT BY EXCHANGE
The State Department authorities said the programme has been accepted in principle. The second scientific mission would be sent to the United States and gather data about scientific activities where he was stationed. The United States figures it would benefit by the exchange.

Officials said Russia doubts the programme adds up to espionage, but they added that it will deal primarily with non-secret data. Atomic weapons would not be involved. Nevertheless, the United States will not even try to suppress a scientific mission accredited to Moscow or any of the Soviet satellites.

The United States, one official said, lags from two to five years behind Europe's research in some fields. He said the government recently discovered that it was up to 10 years behind Britain in one field.

BRITAIN'S LEAD
He declined to identify the field but it is known that Britain led in the development of jet aircraft engines and some aspects of atomic weapons.

The Berkner committee proposed that the United States set up regional scientific posts in London, Johannesburg, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Sydney or Canberra. Each post would be staffed with a number of specialists compiling and evaluating reports on their area. In addition, the United States would send one to three scientists to Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Ottawa, Lima, Oslo, Copenhagen, The Hague, Brussels, Frankfurt and Tokyo.

Bevin Doing Well
London, June 4.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who was expected to face hemorrhoids on Saturday passed a quiet night and "is doing very well," a bulletin said today.



"Oh, come on! Just one little kiss..."

Operation Swindon



Demolition of the 100-year-old, 97-foot-high chimney stack at the back of Grove Road, Swindon, was the objective of a manoeuvre by the 9th Independent Airborne Squadron, stationed in Salisbury. This well-known Swindon landmark had been in a dangerous condition for some time, and its end provided a useful training exercise for the troops.

Shanghai Police Demeanour Said Greatly Changed

Manila, June 4.—One of the marked changes in the Shanghai of today is its policemen, writes U. P. Correspondent, Blake Gearhart, who left China recently after living under the Communists for a year.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROBE

Washington, June 4.—Senator Theodore Green said today that the Senate investigation of worldwide security procedures was "proceeding very satisfactorily" and should be completed soon.

Mr. Green, just back from Europe where he and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge held a series of secret meetings, said they would make an informal presentation to the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee. The group is investigating charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy that the State Department is filled with Communists and people considered to be security risks. Senators Green and Lodge went to Europe to see how the loyalty programme was working there.

CARETAKER CABINET FOR SYRIA
Damascus, June 4.—Nazem El Koudsi, former Minister to Washington, today announced a caretaker Cabinet for Syria pending the adoption of a new Constitution.

The outgoing Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, Khaleel Al Azem Bey, formally submitted its resignation on May 29. It had resigned on May 29 following a crisis caused by the resignation of the Defence Minister, Atram Hourani.

Koudsi announced that the new Cabinet, which is of the "People's Party" colour, will tackle immediate political issues and administrative matters. Five members of it take up Ministerial posts for the first time.

The last Government was formed in December 1949, after Syria's third military coup d'etat in nine months.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OFF AMOY
Taipei, June 4.—The Nationalist Government announced today that its garrisons on Kinmen Island continued their bombardment of Chinese Communist positions on Amoy island, 40 kilometres off Amoy, on Saturday morning.

It said most of the Communist shore installations were destroyed with heavy casualties. It said a large concentration of Communist troops was reported along Chuanchow Bay, 10 miles northeast of Amoy, in preparation for an assault against Kinmen as well as an invasion on Formosa.—United Press.

U.S. Air Force Exercises
Washington, June 4.—Three American Air Force commands will hold joint manoeuvres in the first two weeks of this month to test security measures under simulated wartime conditions. The Air Force said that no details would be divulged.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW
The city, still under martial law, is a year under the clock by army sentries with bayonets fixed and by rifle and pistol-carrying police.

Shanghai streets are generally safe at night.

There was a brief after-dark crime wave following the Nationalist bombing of the American-owned Shanghai Power Company's plant on February 6, which disrupted city lighting for a week.

In the partially blacked out streets of the old International Settlement—which once had the best police force in the world—burglars and hold up men began to operate. The Reds sent out squads of heavily-armed police and quietly stamped out the little crime wave.—United Press.

FAST LINER LAUNCHED
Quincy, Massachusetts, June 4.—The first American passenger liner to be built in 10 years was launched here on Saturday. She is the 26,000-ton Independence, which will make express sailings between New York and the Mediterranean.

A companion vessel, the Constitution, is nearing the launching stage.

The Independence will be able to carry 1,000 passengers in three classes. Her speed is 23 knots, which is faster than any large American liner has been able to maintain in the past.

Her troop-carrying capacity would be 5,000 men.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST BODY CABLES BRITAIN ON CHINA ISSUE

San Francisco, June 4.—Peking Radio tonight quoted a message from Prague stating that a cable "expressing concern over the antagonism of China by the British Government" was being sent to the British Foreign Office by the Britain-China Friendship Association.

The cable said: "We call upon the British Government forthwith to break all connections with Chiang Kai-shek's clique; to turn over a new leaf and try to approach relations with China in a sincere and friendly manner; and to vote for China's inclusion in the United Nations' Security Council."—Reuter.

ORDERS PLACED
San Francisco, June 4.—The Peking Ministry of Heavy Industry had placed orders for 2,500 tons of metal goods with privately-owned metal workshops in Tientsin to help them overcome temporary difficulties following stabilization of commodity prices in China, according to Peking Radio tonight.

The orders include water-wheels, sewing machines, and agricultural machinery and farming tools. They will keep factories concerned busy for three to four months.

The Radio also reported that in order to unify operations, raise the level of their technique and economies, the small metal workshops had organized themselves into the Tientsin Private Machinery Joint Manufacturing Concern. A total of 345 out of 450 metal workshops in Tientsin had thus combined to form one big factory, and others were considering doing the same.

These workshops had signed collective contracts between labour and capital.

PRODUCTION TARGETS
The broadcast further said that dozens of publicly-owned factories in Tientsin had surpassed their May production targets as the result of a May Day emulation drive in which 60,000 workers participated.

Tientsin's steel mill was 110 percent over what was planned. Production also rose in the mills of the China Textile Corporation.

It was added that technicians and engineers co-operated closely with workers in developing new processes. In one factory, new production procedure reduced the time needed to make generators—the fall being from 60 hours to 50 hours.

Production costs had also dropped considerably.—Reuter.

NEHRU TO FACE "TRIAL" BY NEPTUNE
On Board the cruiser Delhi, June 4.—The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will face a "trial" at the Court of Neptune, Lord of the Sea, tomorrow when the cruiser Delhi, on board which he is travelling to Indonesia, will cross the Equator in the early dawn.

The Delhi, which sailed from Cebu on June 2, will reach Davao on June 7 with the destroyer Delhi prior to leaving for Singapore for combined exercises with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

Mr. Nehru spent a quiet time on the ship and went round the deck, where the band was practising the Indonesian National Anthem.

Officers and men of the cruiser were today giving last-minute touches for tomorrow's fête, when it will be a "fun for all" time till noon and discipline will go overboard in accordance with naval tradition during the crossing of the Equator.

Lord Neptune and his court, accompanied by a troupe of "mermaids," will arrive on board the Delhi at daybreak.

Commodore Barnard, commanding the squadron, told Reuter today that he had already received "two signals" from Neptune asking "his intentions in approaching the Royal dominion." It is, however, still unknown what "charges" will be brought against the Indian Premier in Neptune's court tomorrow.—Reuter.

Sacred Relics Of Buddha
Calcutta, June 4.—A portion of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha, handed over to the Government of India by the Mahabodhi Society of India, was flown to Hongkong today by special plane.

Three prominent Buddhist monks and three representatives of the Government had come to carry the relics, which will be enshrined at the Botataung Pagoda, Rangoon.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION:
The selection of the 3 girls is an ever increasing problem of the police. If the girls are selected in the right way, the total number of girls selected is 3.

Now it will be found that there are two possible values for m and n. If there are 3 girls in the form and 9 boys in the form, then the total number of girls selected is 3.

There are, therefore, 35 members of the sixth form.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers
1. More than 30 miles per hour. 2. Asia. 3. Cain. 4. Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. 5. Sigmund Freud. 6. The muddy sediment flowing into it from rivers.

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Everybody's saying it! FUNNIEST PICTURE OF MY LIFE!
JOHN LUND
DIANA LYNN
DON DUFFRE
MARIE WILSON
DEAN MARTIN
JERRY LEWIS
My Friend Irma

NEXT CHANGE
Paul HENREID • Joan BENNETT
in "HOLLOW TRIUMPH"

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIMES:
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

THEY'LL HAVE YOU...
giggling and giggling...
and squirming for more!

HOLLYWOOD BURLESQUE

JENNE
HILLARY DAWN

— ALSO —

KAZAN

DUNNE-MAXWELL
SAWYER-BOHNER
ZORO

NEXT CHANGE
Humphrey BOGART
in
"TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE"
A Warner Bros. Hit!

STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon
June — 5th
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

More GHOULISH GLEE than when they met FRANKENSTEIN!

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ON Shek O beach on 28th May. One car key with metal. All Found. Trunk and two pairs swimming trunks. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

LADY'S Umbrella in Lane, Crawford's bread and cake department. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

CIGARETTE Lighter in Cafe Wing-ming. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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IMPORTANT French Import-export firm, established in all French Colonies and Germany, Switzerland, Italy seeks similar firm without European connections and Non-Local sales and good introductions with Hong Kong required. Box 101, H.K. Telegraph.

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